Naturally, such a prospect is painful

to naval observers throughout our West-

ern civilization. If the era of the torpedo is now to come in, naval warfare and

even naval organization will be radically

transformed, and great contests at sea

Three Facts.

awakened the up-State Democrats.

HILL'at Albany on Monday gave in the

last State election for Governor a net

Democratic plurality of 83,449. The

forty-six counties which voted solidly

with HILL were, with three exceptions,

Republican counties at the last State

election, and together they gave a net

Republican plurality for ODELL of 94.643.

Of the five counties whose delegates

divided between HILL and MURPHY, four

went Republican and one Democratic in

the last election, the five giving a net

dangers of jammed or broken mechanical

There is one sturdy landholder on Long

Island who knows his rights and dares de-

fend them. When the Meadow Brook Hunt appeared at his line fence prepared to cross

his newly tilled fields, this sturdy citizen

turned them back with a gun. Perhaps

an impolite, unneighborly act, and some

farmers get a good profit from the hunters'

excursion over their property; but this

agriculturist knew his rights and main-

Complaint of the Methods of the Gerry Society.

and authority. Too much cannot be said upon the

would be better to go without the good than have

t administered to us by the hand of an autocrat.

whose wife is living and who has three other chil-

Magistrate. Instead of that, the boy was arrested

part with him, simply stating that, in its opinion, the boy has not had sufficient disciplinary training

in the Protectory to satisfy the authorities thereo

that he should be released. When asked when they

at the institution, they decline to answer.

No satisfaction is to be had except by instituting

legal proceedings. This the father is not able to

afford, and, as is noticed in your article this morning

it is a question of grave doubt if success would attend it. It is well to understand, as to this case,

that the boy was not a criminal. I believe he had

een charged once with stealing some fruit from

Apparently this institution, and I presume others

of the same kind, arrogate to themselves the right to imprison a boy until he shall become of age, if,

in their judgment, after due commitment, his con duct seems to require it. They are respe

they might keep a boy six years. If that is no

imprisonment without due process of law, I don'

The Most Valuable Citizen.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "German

American" should revise his opinions if he really

believes Emperor William to be the greatest man

among rulers, but as a valuable citizen he does

TO THE PRITOR OF THE SUN-SIT! To the wood

for the Emperor of Germany! Roosevelt is a better man than he, but even Roosevelt is not the most

valuable life to the world now. Wu Fang, in his

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: The uplifting

of the working classes in "free" America is the

most important thing to be accomplished now. The man who is doing it is the world's most valuable citizen. His name is Samuel Gompers, and he

is the greatest man alive, or who ever has lived

SCHENECTADY, April 18. WALKING DELEGATE

Men Will Not Have the Colored Evening Dress

From the Sartorial Art Journal.

Try as they may, the lovers of the esthetic in

men's wear cannot popularize colored evening

dress. Gallantry or comomy or both cause th human male to hang on to the conventional black

It is not unlikely that such will not be the case a

Civilization.

Which he used to wear all day

Then he learned to shoot with skill

And the Powers, much surprised Watched his bullets maim and kill.

And remarked: "He's civilized.

In his home beyond the sea

A Jap donned trousers gay In the place of robes de nuit

On the shores of Baffin's Bay

Who made up her mind one day

In some corsets undersized.

Which she then securely laced And remarked: "I'm civilized.

She squeezed her pretty walst

By a tropic mountainside

so he got dy spepsia, too

With a Russian can

And his friends (as

By the ancient Chinese wall

Once a Manchu ran a race

And collided face to face With a bombshell Japanese.

By which he was capsized

Then assumed a foreign stride

And imblbed some whiskey straight.

And remarked: "I'm civilized

Lived a little Esquimau,

manity than any other living human being.

efforts to modernize China is doing a greater

not rank high.

NEW PALTE, April 18.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.

hundred years from now.

tained them in most spirited style.

appliances on the national ships.

Democratic plurality of 4,879.

the counties of the Empire State

plete justification.

end.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1904.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second

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No Parker Platform Yet.

Ten so-called "declarations upon the national issues of the hour" appear in the platform adopted night before last at Albany. We suppose they are intended for honest scrutiny. If they are not intended to undergo the color test, their pretentious annunciation was a piece of humbug insulting alike to the people and to the convention's honorable candidate.

For the purpose of analysis we select those three of the ten "declarations" which, considered together, seem superficially to answer most closely to the description in the preamble; namely, that of a specific and actual national issue. In grouping the three declarations, we disturb the order in which they were originally presented:

"s. The maintenance of State rights and home rule; no centralization."

" 5. Opposition to trusts and combinations that oppress the people and stiffe healthy industrial competition. " 4. Corporations chartered by the State must be

subject to just regulation by the State in the interests of the people."

The maintenance of State rights and home rule and resistance to centralization are among the fundamental doctrines and traditional duties of the Democratic party. No true Democrat has ever questioned them; not even when the author of this same platform sought two years ago in another platform of his own composition to proclaim as a Democratic principle the Federal acquisition, by the right of eminent domain, and the Federal occupation and operation of anthracite coal mines within State boundaries.

Opposition to trusts and combinations that oppress the people and stifle healthy industrial competition is a commonplace of universal fact. The opposition exists everywhere. It is as old as the common law. It is not a national issue. The national issue is about the authority which shall be invoked against such oppression. This national issue has been presented squarely by President Roose-VELT in his repeated demands for the subjection of business in the States to Federal control, even if an amendment of the United States Constitution be necessary for that purpose.

What does "national issue" Number 5 in the Hill platform mean? Does it mean resistance to, or acquiescence in the extension of Federal power over business? If it means resistance, why does it not say so? If it means acquiescence in Mr. Roosevelt's call for a change of attitude toward property, why does the declaration in Number 8 insist on the maintenance of State rights and denounce centralization?

The remarkable declaration numbered 4 throws no light on these questions. It merely adds to the intellectual orations chartered the State are already subject to just regulation by the State in the interest of the people. All corporations are State chartered corporations. If there were any issue as to their further regulation by the State, that would be a State issue, not a national issue, as this is here labelled. The question of preventing by State regulation the oppression of the neonle by trusts or combinations, and the stifling of healthy competition, would belong to another category of issues, those concerning which the present platform expressly postpones any party deliverance until the fall conven-

What does Number 8 mean, as a national issue, in connection with Number 5? What does Number 4 mean, 'alone or along with the others?

What we have said of the three selected samples is generally true of the whole decalogue, as the most cursory examination of its items will show.

For this picayune nonsense, this jumble of unrelated, inconsistent and evasive phrases that say nothing while attempting to seem to say much, these outgivings of the small cunning of a cowardly and conscienceless mind, the Hon, ALTON B. PARKER cannot fairly be held responsible in the remotest degree. It falls upon him as a momentary misfortune incidental to the Hon. DAVID B. HILL'S own little retail business. Judge PARKER, if he is the man of the hour, will write his own platform in the form and at the time which his sense of propriety suggests. and by his own utterances he will be judged by all candid persons.

Russia Moves in Central Asia. Notwithstanding the extent to which the Russian Government's attention is engaged in the far east of Asia, it finds time to attend to its interests elsewhere. The Governor of Russian Turkestan, Gen. IVANOFF, has issued a proclamation warning the population to remain quiet in the event of the troops being removed from the garrisons to the frontiers of Ferghana in the direction of the Pamirs and Kashgar.

It is rumored that this step has been taken in connection with the intended despatch of an expedition to Yarkand, in Chinese Turkestan. This place is the starting point of at least three trade routes across the Hindu Khoosh into Kashmir, and well on the road into northwestern Tibet. Transport and supplies were already being collected and sent to the eastern frontier of Ferghana, and detachments of troops had been moved: but their destination was not stated.

In India these movements were not

they would amount to more than a demonstration; though in some quarters it was thought to be the beginning of an effective occupation of Chinese Turkestan right up to the Kuen-lun range on the north of Tibet.

From Afghanistan there has come a report that the Russian Government had proposed to the Amir to exchange a part of his territory between Kirkee on the Oxus and Akhchee on the road between Balkh and Maimane, for a tract of fertile country on the side of Badakshan in the northeast. This and the proposition of the British Government for the immediate settlement of the Swat valley and Mohmund frontier had been submitted to a meeting of representatives of the frontier tribes, and they had declared against both, asking that arms might be given them to resist any attempt to enter their country.

A copy of their reply is said to have been sent to the British Government, and it is taken as a sign that the Amir does not desire any settlement at present. The object is to avoid having to give modern breech-loading rifles to the tribesmen, the Amir fearing that they might be improperly used and cause trouble

The Sundry Civil Bill.

The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, which is now before the Senate, carries for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905. or \$25,400,000 less than the amount appropriated for the current year. The bill for next year as passed by the House appropriated \$56,248,306.11. The Senate added \$2,854,094.04 to this total in items providing increases for public buildings, engraving and printing, the lighthouse service, an office building for the use of the Senators, and a score of other expenditures. The rapid growth of Governmental expenditures is illustrated in striking fashion in a table prepared by Senator Allison to accompany the report on the bill, which gives these figures of the appropriations made in the sundry civil acts since 1890:

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount
1891	Amount. \$29,738,282.22	1895	\$53,611,783.38
	37,410,363.99		
1893	27,665,076.93	1900	48,385,930.86
1894	41,716,311 .15	1901	65,319,915.45
1895	84,253,775.55	1902	61,795,908.21
1896	46,568,160.40	1903	60,163,359.13
1897	33,096,710.19	1904	82,372,360.10
1			

In each of these years except 1891 the Sundry Civil act has carried an appropriation for river and harbor work under the contract system, and the total expenditure on such contracts has been \$127,076,171. In 1898 the bill carried \$543,000 for such work not under the contract system, so that the total river and harbor appropriations made in the fourteen years under this heading were \$127,619,261.71. This year Congress has made a poor mouth, and every member has been perfectly willing to cut the other fellow's item to the bone. But in spite of this, the amount of the appropriations is greater than in nine of the preceding fourteen years and double the amount in the bill of 1891.

The appropriations are so great in amount that the figures really convey no adequate idea to the minds of the bulk of the population. Most Americans do not think in millions. However, the figures mean a vast sum even to the least educated mind; and it is comforting to know that the money to pay the appropriation is to be collected from a nation that, according to Dr. WILEY, the pure food man, is 14,000 miles long, 7,000 miles wide and weighs twenty-five billion trillion pounds.

Canada and the Massachusetts Plat-

form. vention there is an assertion that "Reciprocity with Canada is a mere phrase until the concessions offered on one side and demanded on the other are stated in detail." This statement is not altogether a happy form of expression under the circumstances.

Beyond any doubt, there is an increasnorthern neighbor. Along with that there | developed. runs a general idea that such an arrangement would be the making of Canada, as well as an excellent thing for us. New England and Detroit are particularly active centres of a reciprocity movement. Both want a wider border market, and both are looking primarily to their own material advantage. In the orginion that reciprocity would be the making of Canada, the Canadians are not disposed to concur. They look over the record of recent years and reach the warranted conclusion that in the matter of making a country they are doing very well with no more of American assistance than that | ful party in the navy, if not the prevailwhich comes over the border to take ad- ing professional judgment, regarded vantage of conditions which are made in Canada and which are made by

Canadiahe. There is, on our side of the line, a tendency to forget or to ignore the fact that the Canadians are very much the same manner of men that we are. They are proud of their country and believe nable, appealed to that sentiment as a in its future. They ask no favors. There sort of finality in naval construction. is even a considerable measure of offence across the border because of the experience which they have encountered, when in earlier and less prosperous days they have come to Washington with tentative proposals for reciprocity. Because Canada has not developed as rapidly as the United States, and because until recent years she lay industrially dormant, an idea has arisen of her helplessness and inferiority. The Canadians the torpedo boat and to experiments may not number so many people as we do, but their heads are to-day carried just as high as ours. It is a question

whether, just now, they are not even a little higher. The objection to the Massachusetts phrase is its implication that an international arrangement is to be effected by a series of offers of and demands for concessions between the parties to the transaction. All business contracts and arguments may be, in point of fact, the outcome of precisely such a proceeding, but it is customary to express the opera-

unexpected, but it was not believed that a friendly conference, a discussion of conditions and an effort to reach conclusions which shall be mutually satisfactory and mutually advantageous.

Were we dealing with England, France, Russia or Germany, it is certain that Secretary HAY would avoid the use of a phrase referring quite so bluntly to offers and demands. The words might between majestic vessels will be at an have much the same meaning, but he would seek to avoid any possible offence or irritation and speak of proposals and desires. Only in a similar manner can Canada be approached to-day. If we would deal with her we must do so diplomatically, as one group of busines men dealing with another group, its equals in national pride and in personal self-respect.

Canada is not asking or seeking reciprocity with the United States. Such a measure is rarely referred to in the Dominion. So far as any movement at all is on foot looking to such an end, it is on our side of the line. Unless the United States can make some proposal or "offer some concession" which Canadians shall regard as distinctly to their advantage, it is doubtful if any direct negotiations can be opened until the scheme of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN is more fully determined. But either official Canada or commercial Canada is quite ready at any and at all times to undertake a businesslike discussion of matters relating to her interests, in which it shall be clearly evident that there is something appropriations aggregating \$59,102,400.15 | for Canada as well as for the United States. Any overtures must now come from our side. They must be presented with businesslike diplomacy. The Dominion will offer no concessions and will

listen to no demands. As business man to business man, seeking mutual benefits and mutual advantages, Canada will meet us half way, but no more. That benefits and advantages in a reciprocal arrangement with the Dominion are mutual and in no way one sided, is obvious to any one who is familiar with Canadian conditions. That a free exchange of all natural and manufactured products of both countries would be of great advantage to both is as certain as it is that benefit accrues from our own free interstate trade.

The Era of the Torpedo.

Col. W. C. CHURCH, speaking before the Congregational Club on Monday evening of the lessons taught by the war in the Far East, referred to the profound, the revolutionary consequences likely to come from the successful use of the torpedo by the Japanese.

The sinking of the Petropavlovsk, he said, demonstrated the "utter helpleseness of the ironclad as a factor in a sea fight"; and he called attention to the prediction made many years ago by Capt. ERICSSON of Monitor fame, that the day of the heavily armored battleship was coming to an end and that money spent on that type of war vessel would be wasted.

This remark was made by the great engineer after he had turned his attention from the monitor system of naval construction to the study of the torpedo, of submarine attack, and to the devising of a submarine gun. He had come to look on the ironclad and the existing method of naval warfare generally as only a stage in naval development soon to be succeeded by a system of submarine attack which would completely revolutionize the whole and introduce a new era in war at sea. The monitor, he believed, had served its purpose for the time being, but it was destined to give way before the new method of attack.

Since Capt. ERICSSON reached that will determine this question, they say after a conclusion, however, the building of the siderable time has elapsed. Being asked what has ironclad has gone on at a rate for which there was no precedent in his time. That type of vessel has engaged the attention In the platform prepared for the of naval constructors and inventors Massachusetts Republican State con- throughout civilization as the prime engine of war on the sea. Its cost has been increased enormously, every addition dictated by modern science and discovery has been utilized to multiply its offensive power, its armor has been increased in thickness and its guns have been made of far greater potency. The battleship as it is now, the most impresing sentiment in the United States for sive, the most majestic naval construclarger and closer trade relations with our | tion ever put on the water, has been

Meantime there has proceeded a development of the torpedo and of methods of submarine attack generally which has gone far beyond the experiments made by Capt. ERICSSON, though not further than his engineering genius perceived it must reach. The conservatism of the professional naval opinion in Western civilization, naturally averse always to innovations so revolutionary, was disposed to look askance at the new instrument. In our war with Spain it played a part which was not of pivotal importance. Before that war a powercoldly or with positive disfavor a project for the building of torpedo boats as a main naval reliance, and in the bureaus of the Navy Department the suggestion was looked on as savoring of whimsicality. The great battleship, so impressive and apparently so impreg-Since the Spanish war the vast bulk of appropriations by Congress for the increase of the navy has been for these majestic ironclads, and not in this country alone has this policy been adopted. England, Germany and Russia have lavished money on the construction of enormous battleships, though France may be said to have given somewhat more attention to the development of with torpedoes.

Japan, however, as we have before remarked, had no naval traditions and prejudices to preserve or escape from, and accordingly it gave first consideration of the method of assault by the torpedo. The consequences at Port Arthur have been amazing to the old navies of the West, and at last the torpedo has taken an assured place as the prime instrument of naval warfare. Capt. ERICSSON'S prediction that the ironclad battleship would pass away, as demonstrably the easy prey of the torpedo. tion in more diplomatic terms. There is seems at last to be justified -or, at least,

AMERICA AND RUSSIA. we may now be on the eve of its com-

Why Michael Davitt Condemns Pro-Japanese Sentiment Here. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Kindly allow me a little more of your space for a reply to "An American" and Mr. Wilton G.

Fisher, who have found fault with some view of mine relating to recent declarations of the London Times in letters printed by you in your issue of the 16th inst. Permit me to deal with "An American" first. I have the privilege of knowing hundreds

of Americans who live in their own and in other countries. They, and their fellow-countrymen generally, have a high reputa-The present revival of Democratic tion for the courage of their sentiments; but I am not acquainted with one who would hope throughout New York originated not in the Hill campaign of 1902, when not have the courage to put his name to a even BENJAMIN B. ODELL, Jr., beat HILL'S letter which would record or express his real opinions or convictions. I have had experience candidate COLER and HILL's socialistic of many alleged "Americans" in public con-troversy, on both sides of the Atlantic, who coal platform by 8,803 votes, but in CHARLES F. MURPHY'S municipal camtry to shelter behind that name both an paign last year. That victory is what English personality and purpose, and who can pretend to be more "American" than genuine Americans when that sentiment can The nine counties whose delegates he made to serve some selfish or sinister voted solidly with MURPHY and against British policy.

In "An American's" view, Russia is a menace

British policy.

In "An American's" view, Russia is a menace to the commercial interests of the United States in the Far East: she is aiming at a naval dominion over the Pacific, and aspires to carve up the empire of China to her own liking; and this aggressive Slavonic expansion threatens "the welfare of hundreds of thousands of (American) wage earners." This is only reasserting the average English opinion which Englishmen, under the guise of "American," are carefully prepagating here so as to create an anti-Russian feeling in the public mind of this country.

Not one of these contentions is true. It is not Russia but Japan that is likely to be a successful commercial rival to American manufacturing produce in Eastern countries. The Japanese, like the Chinese, will work in mills and factories for a few cents a day. The Russians will not. The average daily pay of conton factory operatives in Japan, working fourteen hours per day, is from 10 to 20 cents. True, this is much higher than the wages paid to labor in that country which "An American" lauds as an instance of the success of British rule—India. There the average daily pay of the working classes. The sleep of the success of British rule—India. There the average daily pay of the working classes to be prosperous and supremacy in the Pacific is an absurd that only an Englishman's blind is a absurd that only an Englishman's blind recjude a against the Czar's empire could profit it to this republic as proof of her friendship. It was an act akin to that which of the republic was an act akin to that which of the republic was an act akin to that which of the republic was an act akin to that which of the republic proposition whole suprements to be in republic as proof of her friendship. It was an act akin to that which offered the The third fact is derived from the foregoing facts. It concerns the source of the Democratic inspiration and the locality of the Democratic pluralities in than the wages paid to labor in that country which "An American" lauds as an instance of the success of British rule—India. There the average daily pay of the working classes is, according to Mr. William Digby in his work, "Prosperous British India," under five cents. This is the land which "An American" declares to be "prosperous and happy;" a land where over 10,000,000 of British Indian subjects have died of famine during the last twenty years. The allegation that Russia seeks to interfere with American naval supremacy in the Pacific is so absurd that only an Englishman's blind prejudice against the Czar's empire could put it forward. Alaska once belonged to Russia, and she made, virtually, a present of it to this republic as proof of her friendship. It was an act akin to that which offered the services of the Russian fleet in American sate to the United States when "An American's" England was treacherously aiding the attempt to destroy, the republic she had twice previously tried, and failed, to overthrow. It is disquieting to read that when the recent accident in one of the turrets of the Missouri occurred, a trap connecting the magazine with the handling room would not close. Had not two plucky sailormen jammed a powder can into the opening, according to the story, the flames would have reached the magazine and the ship would have been sunk. If the official in-quiry into the accident establishes the truth of this report, the Navy Department should take immediate action to provide for more complete protection against the

can's England was treacherously aiding the attempt to destroy, the republic she had twice previously tried, and failed, to overthrow.

Russia has a far cleaner record in relation to China, the bone of contention in the present war, than Japan or her ally, England She never forced a war on China, as England did, to compel the Chinese to import only grown in British dominions. It was only a paragon Christian power like the British that could advance "civilization" and "progress" in this manner.

After the war of 1856-58 Russia saved Pekin and the integrity of China from an Anglo-French army. Where were Japan's good offices then? In the war against China wased by England's present ally nine years ago it was Russia, with the assent of France and Germany, that saved the Government and integrity of the same China which England and Japan now pretend to be the aim and the purpose of their anti-Russia alliance.

In 1860 Russia saved Pekin and the integrity of China from an Anglo-French army. Where were Japan's good offices then? In the war against China waged by England's present ally nine years ago it was Russia, with the assent of France and Germany, that saved the Government and integrity of the same China which England and Japan now pretend to be the aim of their policy and the purpose of their anti-Russian alliance. Russia's position in Manchuria, before the outbreak of the present war, was not won by the methods pursued by England in South Africa, but by the consent of China in grateful recognition of Russian services in saving the Chinese Empire from Japanese conquest in the conflict of 1885. Russia built towns and cities in Manchuria, constructed railways and developed industries. Pray, what has Japan done in Formosa, or in Corea, since she conquered the one and became the controlling influence over the government of the habless "Hermit Empire" with base coin made in Japan.

I deny that America is a unit in sympathy with England when the country that can pretend to upbraid Russia for her conquest of Poland and t TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have read with much interest the article in your paper of this morning respecting the Gerry society, its methods subject. It may be, and undoubtedly is, true that that society does good in many instances, but it I have an instance in point.

A few weeks ago application was made to me by a citizen to see if I could help him to get his son out of the Catholic Protectory. On making in-quiry I found the following to be the facts: The father is a worthy and respectable man, dren besides the boy in question. This boy, who is about 15 years of age, had been rather unruly and disobedient and in October last his father made a complaint against him, thinking, as many fathers among the poorer people do, that the boy would be "hauled up" and reprimanded by the by the Gerry society and subsequently committed to the Catholic Protectory. The father now wishes to obtain the custody and control of his son. The

parent is engaged in a small coal and wood business, is amply able to provide for his family, and desires to put the boy to work. The institution having control of the child, however, declines to

consistent Englishman than "An American," and flings his lance at me on two grounds: First, I denounced the outrages at Kishineff last year, and am now in sympathy with Russia in the combat with Japan; and, secondly, I am only a "disloyal" Irishman, (strange charge to be made by "An American!") while was worse brishman year layer. been the conduct of the boy since he has arrived I am only a "disloyal" Irishman, (strange charge to be made by "An American!") while many more Irishman are loyal—to England.

What, pray, has the Kishineff crime to do with the war in the Far East? Isit Mr. Wilton Fisher's case that Japan has made war on Russia to avenge the infamies inflicted upon Jews in Bessarabia? Or, to vindicate Polish nationality? Or, to right the wrongs of Finland? This is what his argument would lead to in trying to convict me of some inconsistency. I do not take back a single word I have written upon the Kishineff crimes, but if Mr. Fisher will do me the honor of referring to my book "Within the Pale," he will find that I made it perfectly clear that the central government of Russia, as far as I could ascertain, had no more responsibility for the outrages committed in Bessarabia last year than the Government at Washington has for the frequent burning of negroes alive in certain Southern States.

Mr. Fisher claims that many Irishmen are loyal to England, and rise to fame and fortune in her service. Quite true. I am glad not to be one of them. But Irishmen are not singular in this dual character. "Americans" fought for England in the War of Independence. "Americans" aided England's armies in the employment of savages for the scalping of American farmers and their wives and children. "Americans" cooperated in the burning of Washington. They helped the South in the civil war of the "60s, and the same class of people would fight for England to-morrow if she were at war with the republic.

for England to-morrow if she were at war with the rapublic.

But, then, "Anglo-maniacs" are not the American people. Nor are the genuine American citizens of the great country the enemies of Russia in the present war. I have recently-journeyed from New York to Florida, and back over the Central States to this city, and I am convinced that they are nothing of the kin. New York, April 18.

Another Objection Made to Children.

To the Editor of The Sty-Sir: Apropos of your editorial on "Where a Large Family Is a Disadvantage." I call attention to another seriou imculty which parents are at present encountering Having had recently to apply for a maid for gen eral housework. I was told at a local agency that it was perfectly hopeless for me, because I have four children. At present girls simply won't go where there are children, and this in spite of the fact that my washing is done by an extra laundress What is the American woman of moderate means to do? A friend of mine, who had one child, paid out monthly \$16 for help-\$12 for a mald and \$for a laundress. The mistress was in delicat health, but had to do the cooking, fine ironing and take out her baby. When she told the girl, who had a great deal of leisure, that she must learn to cook help with the child, the cirl answered that she and "no mind for cooking or bables." only one instance.

Will President Roosevelt help in solving the servant problem before he blame the women for "race suicide"! FREDERICA BESSNER.

Women After Middle Age. Mrs. L. H Harris in the Independent

After middle age the average woman begins care more for women that she does for men. H allegiance undergoes a psychic change, her eyes are opened, her judgment cleared, and she learn to appreciate her own sex fully. The character appreciate her own sex fully. The characterare defended now as their poetic distinctions. She sees in every girl the fair mirage of her own youth in the pathetic, care worn face of the young matros the gentle heroism of her other years: In the mother of a grown family her own queen days when son and daughters suddenly grew tail and proclaimed her. And for them all she has a chastened affinity. den have passed out of her calculations. They are the things with whom she falled or succeeded, from over and husband down to her youngest son. And, towever much she remains dependent upon them, she is no longer related to them in the same way. She has surefred them and returned to her own.

THE CITY'S WATER SUPPLY. Tapping the Great Lakes the Only Real

Solution of the Problem. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The outery in certain quarters because of the passage of the bill protecting Dutchess county against invasion, ostensibly for water supply purposes, but really for ring speculation, may as well be dropped. Greater New York will need water, but it should not seek the added supply by appropriating the drainage of rural barnyards nor covet the streams eeded by the localities in which they rise. Those sections are constantly increasing in population, a fact that should admonish us that a temporary system at great cost for rendered useless by inevitable contamination

The vital question now and for some time o come for this borough, and in fact all of Greater New York, is how to obtain a permanent supply of pure water. The question is of more or less importance to all increasing population greater supply become necessary, while contiguous water sheds become lessened in area and their surfaces impaired by unhealthful encroachments, until they are rendered unsafe as sources

supplied could pay a per capita tax for the benefit derived. Long Island and even nearby New Jersey cities could be supplied by pipes under the rivers, if necessary, and probably in the near future Jersey City and Hoboken, with the whole section east of the Hackensack River, from Tappan (New York State line) to Bergen Point, may be ceded to New York and become a part of this great metropolis. It would take some years to consummate this undertaking, and for the present we must adopt a feasible method to provide against water famines by such means as are readily at command. Large standpipes should be placed at convenient spots, not too far apart, along the East and North rivers, into which salt water should be pumped constantly, with pipes from these leading to other standpipes centrally located throughout the city, more especially in the dry goods district and other sections where extensive conflagrations may occur. The great height of these pipes would give an abundant pressure of water for emergencies. Fire hydrants supplied with salt water could also be employed for flushing gutters and sewers daily, thus adding to the cleanliness and healthfulness of our city. Gradually our citizens could have salt water supplied in pipes for bathroom and sanitary uses. Thus could be saved probably one-half of the Croton water now wasted, and, as there would be no fear of a salt water famine, citizens might use salt water prodigally without qualms of conscience and to their refreshing enjoyment and benefit. Habits of cleanliness would be encouraged among all classes of the community without apparent expense or jeopardy to the Croton supply.

Benjamin W. Hitchcock.

NEW YORK, April 8. The Softening of Masculine Character.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The ners in this country may be due to other influences than those exerted by women. Women have always had charge of boys, since fathers give little attention to children, and women the world over have been eager to keep their sons to themselves as long as possible. Gentleness and refinement have ever been feminine characteristics, but sons have developed into rough men, in spite of the early influence of their mothers. If men are gentler and softer now it must be because women are aided in their work of refinement by conditions outside the home and beyond the period of boyhood.

the period of boyhood.

Scarcely more than a century ago, upper and lower classes were considered necessary divisions and the roughness of the lower orders was looked upon as a necessary evil. The change in social feelings has developed self-respect among the poor. Their roughness is not condoned, but something is expected of them on account of their changed. ness is not condoned, but something is expected of them on account of their changed position. In America, democracy has given us pride, opportunity has given us hope, and high wages have spread the luxuries and refinement that money buys in every land. Since we are an aristocracy of seventy millions, we naturally have a senation some of the qualities of European lords and ladies. "Noblesse oblige" applies to the American workmen.

We see no weakness as the result of such refinement. During the Spanish-American War our Volunteer army was full of the sons of well-to-do Americans and the decks of our auxiliary cruisers were swabbed by heirs to

of well-to-do Americans and the decas of o auxiliary cruisers were swabbed by heirs large fortunes. In the South African w England could not persuade her rich sons

From the Mosely Commission we hear that American boys are not willing to have their heads punched. The South African war does not seem to have shown that the English are fond of danger. If Englishmen are submissive to head punching, and if the weaker English are at all eager to attack their stronger brethren, we would like to know what influences or what system of education can produce such astonishing results. But if only the stronger English are willing to attack, theirs is not a tendency peculiar to England, although it may be very strong in that country, nor is it one that stands in need of much cultivation in any part of the world.

New York, April 16.

Vox Missa. on we hear that

Rejoinder by the Dominican Consul-General TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Allow me to make two statements in regard to the letter of William Thorp, published in your issue of April 6. I am a busy man and cannot pay much attention to what some people would write about Santo Do mingo: but in this case I have to correct the faisiti printed which tend to throw discredit upon the Dominicans with deliberate purpose.

What Sir Spencer St. John wrote about the Black Republic does not refer in any sense to the Domini-can Republic. No serious writer ever committed such a blunder as to consider both Santo Doming and Hayti the same country, with one history and identical characteristics.

The authority of one Kennedy and "another

Englishman, John B. Scarlett," may be good for William Thorp, but any impartial reader is justi-fied in placing these witnesses in the same line with Ramon Morales when they know, what I declare here, that no such Ramon Morales ever edited any kind of newspaper in Santo Domingo and that La Lucha was a daily paper published in the official printing house under the administration of Presi dent Jimenez, long after the death of Gen. Her

I contend with Mr. A. E. Coulter of Richmond, Va. who has in charge large American interests in Santo Domingo, that the article of William Thorp in the Independent "is a slander from beginning to end," that "its statements of conditions are untrue and ts inferences false."

Consul-General of the Dominican Republic. NEW YORK, April 19.

A Rule That Worked Both Ways. From the Washington Post. Two Senators had lunch together Saturday in the restaurant at their end of the Capitol. The

bill was exactly \$1. The senior of the two in point of service drew forth a banknote to pay the score. "I have been here eighteen years," said he, phil osophically: "and that note is about all I have to "But," replied the other, known as a facetion

Senator, "what has the country to show for it? In the Light of Reason

Visitor—The little dog laughed to see such sight, and the dish ran away with the spoon.

Boston Baby—Madam, do you not consider i more probable it was the cashier

> So Near and Yet So Par. The "far side" new becomes the "near,"
> The "near" becomes the "far"---But spite of this it is not clear Just how to stop a car. LURANA W. STREDGE.

A LOST OPPORTUNITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It was a serious oversight that was committed by Gov. Odell and the Legislature in fram ing the Law's Delay bills when they failed include in them provisions creating board of guardians for infants, and to act as received. ers in all cases where guardians and receive are now appointed by the courts. I always wondered how the Governor, in thirst for patronage and offices for his followed

ers, could have overlooked that means giving jobs to his benchmen. By the Law's Delay bill passed yesterd, he attempted to take away from the Judge the power to appoint referees, which power an inseparable part of their judicial authori an inseparable part of their judicial animoral that, in the opinion of many constitution lawyers, can no more be denied to then the thefunction of hearing and deciding cases. It bill creates a board to consist of thirty commissioners with large salaries, whose tunion ment must be commised by the toverno to which board all references in this cay a to be sent. to be sent.

It is hardly denied that the purpose of the

to be sent.

It is hardly denied that the purpose of this law is to create more patronage for the Governor. The only excuse for its existence off the by any one is the cost of references in the city. But when it is pointed out that reterences are equally expensive everywhere ciss in the State, that the statutory fees of references and the fixed charges of stenographers for reporting cases are the same in Buffall. Poughkeepsie or Painted Post, and it is asserbly the benefit (?) of a board of commissioners is denied to the littigants in those unprotected regions, it is ingenuously answered that those communities will not "stand for taxation to pay the great expense of such commissioners, and insist (unreasonable people that they are!) that litigants should themselves pay the cost of their suits and not ask the county to do it.

But courts in this city are daily called on to appoint guardians for infants in pending cases and receivers for insolvent personand concerns, and the persons thus appointed receive fees and commissions for their suits and not exist the county to do it.

But courts in this city are daily called on to appoint guardians for infants in pending cases and receivers for insolvent personand concerns, and the persons thus appointed receive fees and commissions for their suits and not ask the county to do it.

But courts in this city are daily called on the stock language of the advocates of the referce bill) an unjust and heavy burden upon littigants, which should be shifted to the community. This argument would justify the Governor and his followers in creating two more commissions of twenty members each, at \$10,000 a year, to act as guardians and receivers in every case! I think, moreover, I could suggest to him still another means of creating offices, the magnitude and patronage of which would delight him, but I have indicated enough of lost epportunities for the present.

New York, April 16.

Hellotropism. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: May not

right-handedness, so ably discussed by D beginning as a sun habit—as the sunflower turneth aright to the sun? Heliotropism implies a right-sided turning mechanism. Some might think we are right-handed because monkeys are so. I have been in-

Some might think we are right-handed because monkeys are so. I have been informed that such is the case with monkeys by that devoted and intrepid African explorer, Dr. Garner, who, by the way, is scarcely known of in this country beyond certain funny experiments with monkeys and phonographs, while Europe makes him a member of many scientific societies and publishes edition after edition of his works as authorisative. Hartmann also refers to the right-handedness of monkeys.

Yesterday in the Central Park prison for our little fellow mortals could be seen a little lady monk tracking and chasing and catching sundry small wild deer at rove, at romp, or asleep in Lord Adam Monk's hairy clothing. In this primitive handiwork the left handflushed and put the prey on the run, while the right was reserved for capture and convey ance. This skilled and combined use of handeyese and fingers—the pose—made this little lady look for all the world as if doing a bit of fine cambric needlework.

The concentring of the right hand's motor centres along with certain other great centres in the left hemisphere of the brain seems a part of nature's economy in conserving time, place and force factors—seems no more hand many than having most of the perceptive and receptive organs to the front of the head seems a conserving and concentring of the circulation of the blood in the brain into the most needled regions thereof—the greater brain centres.

Heliotropism is a great, subtle, almost unknown, though all permeating, influence in life, mind and temperament; throughout as beneficent and wholesome as beautiful in sense significance and sound. Science's most beautiful word, it means like the heliotrope-turn to The Sun—which is always right.

Amon R. Jenkins.

NEW YORK, April 19.

A Catholic Priest on the Lord's Day. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have just read the statement of the Rev. William R. Hunt Ington in The Sun of to day: "There are two bonds holding together the Christians of the world— the Holy Bible and the Sabbath day." I would ask the reverend gentleman whether there be ans thing that has disunited Christians more than th Bible and, on the principle of private judgmen filled the world with contradictory preaching de nominations?

The Lord's Day, or Sunday, is not the Sabbatt of the Bible, nor has it been made by the principle of private judgment, nor by the Bible: for it is the holy mass, the supreme act of worship, wi the general law of the Catholic Church for agbinding on the Lord's Day, that has made

observance of the day in Christendom.

The consequences which these reverend gently men strive to remedy were initiated by the ancetral founders of the denominations to which the

to unsacrificial observance of the Lord's Day, t day of nearly twenty centuries. CAMDEN, N. Y., April 18. FATRER TIERNAN Number of Words Necessary for Ordinar

From the St. Louis Globe Democra

"The small number of words actually necessar for ordinary purposes in our everyday life surprising, and nothing illustrates this better the the limited vocabulary of a little child." Dr. M "I have a daughter 6 years old. s able to make all her wants known, to talk free "If an adult knew just the number of words

foreign tongue that she knows in her our would be able to get along nicely in a conter tional way with people who spoke nothing but the language. What the child's vocabulary comprises how many words and of what classes, I recen made it my business to ascertain in a series investigations extending over a considerable perio of time. I found that the total number of word she knew and used was just \$52, omitting propnames, and that 54 per cent. of these were noun-18 per cent. verbs and 11 per cent. adjectives, the remainder being made up of conjunctions, pre

Old Ohio Bank Bill to Be Redeemed

From the Ohio State Journal.

Auditor Noble has received from Auckland. No Zealand, a ten-dollar bank note issued fifty years at by the Mahoning County Bank, long since out istence. The executor of an estate writes it oll was found in the effects of a former and asks that it be converted into current Auditor Noble will present the bill to the of the State's office. The report of Auditor bert shows that W. S. Parmalee and others deposit in the State Treasury a bond for \$10.00 guarantee the outstanding circulation of the Mai ing Bank. It is expected that the redemp be made easily. Other old banks, the officers of which have deposited with the State Treasure securities in trust for the unredeemed circulation are: Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, Dayton hat Franklin Bank of Zanesville, Sandusky City its and the Western Reserve Bank. Their bank no

are seldom presented for payment. Two Swordfish Pursue a Whale

Ventura Correspondence the Los Angeles Time The rare spectacle of a whale pursued by sword fish was witnessed here by those who came to the beach yesterday. There were two of the sword fish following the leviathan. The whale, while was about 30 feet in length, made swifts to a so shore in its effort to get away from its to which, no doubt, frequently jabbed the into it, for the monster leaped entire water at intervals in its mad plunges.

The three came in quite close to the wharf before when it turned out to sea again and continued up

The combatants were in sight a long time, and were watched with eager interest by the assembled

A Stern Chase.

From the Washington Star. "Do you suppose grafting will ever be stupped.
"I don't know," answered Senator Sorth.
"Somehow we don't get started to investigality
graft until it is a played out proposition. meantime something else has developed are always on the trail, but we can teach no

The Tall Missourians

From the Kansas City Journal.

Missourians are said to be the tallest men, on the average, in the world. They average, it is asserted.

5 feet 9 inches.